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DOCTOR

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A regular gratuate of two Medical Cutinges, has been lenger
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and Elouis Discusse than any other President in St. Louis,
as othy pure show and rile of resulted above.
Nervous Prostration. Debility. Mental and
Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning,
old Street and Ulcers, are treated with enqualised
morese on lates virtually principles, Safer, Privater,
Discases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess,
Frontier or Indiscretion, Excess. and defective memory, pimples on the true, payable convergence whether the selector formate, confusion of idea, the rendering Martiage improped or unhappy, are permanently wared, Pamphletts the pages of the above, so in scaled cavelage, fracts any addition. Consultation at off the only many free investment of the control for a property of the control for the contr

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

Scrofula of Lungs.

Jam now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last diffeen years with a lung grouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to agreet the march of this diseases but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was noth for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific S. S. S., claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited in some host troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me my strength has returned, and I which gisty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stounged the use of the medicine, but have no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of mechanical work, mulfelias well as I ever felt since I was a boy. These, I know, are wonderful statements to make, but I am honest when I say that I owe my existence and health to day to S. S., I would be recream to my duty I owe to humanity II I falled to bear this c-aerful testimony to the merits of this wonderful medicine.

Montromery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatiss on the day on the larged and Skin in

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatisa on Blood and Skin Discusses mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 15; W. 35i st., N. Y.

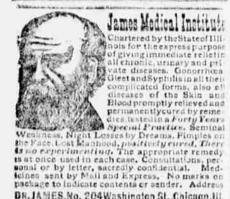


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2d. No breaking-in torture. Easy at first, and always snug and handsome.

ALL THESE DESIDERATA SHE CAN FIND IN The colebrated "J. & T. Cousins' New York Shoes," of all kinds and materials, in 14 widths and 10 shapes of toes and heels. They will not rip; will not slip at the heel: will not wrinkle, and are the perfection of achievement in the shoemaker's art.

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Or the Liquor stabil, Positively Cured by Administering Dr.

Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of coffee or its without the knowledge of the person taking it, is austicity harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an atter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. FOR SALE BY FOLLOWING DRUGGISTS:

KUHN & CO., Cor. 15th and Douglas, and 18th & Cuming Sts., Omaha, Neb. A. D. FOSTER & BRO., Council Bluffs, Jawa. Call or write for pamphict containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country.

PENNYROYAL PILLS CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine.

Bafe and always Keilale. However of morthless inflations, independent LADIES. Ash, or Drugglet hat "Chilebeater's English and has so close to the include transported in the production in fellow or return mail. NAME PAPER, Chiebeater Chesantal Company of the Com

WEEPER ADDRESS OF THE STATE OF

Magnolia Balm

is a serret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.

THE GREAT COMMANDER.

An Analysis of Gen. Grant's Life and Character as Depicted in His Book.

Critical Review of the Most Important Points in the Famons Memoirs.

[WRITTEN FOR THE BEE.] The first volume of Gen. Grant's Mc. moirs has been given to the public.

It would be unsafe to pronounce judgment on the labors of most men, when out a molecules in sight; but it is different n the case of Gen Grant His mind and character were so exceptionally well baianced- so strictly consistent in operation and bearing, that the whole of any work of his may be judged from a point, with almost the same certainty as may be the quality of a line of light from any section

No hazard is therefore taken in pro-nouncing on the character of Gen. Grant's book, after having read the just

It is safe to say that no eminent American has fived, of whose morits estimates were so varied and diverse, as those made of Gen. Grant during his life.

Most persons who seemed very near to him, equally with those further re-moved, did not venture to speak of him with assured confidence. To his own generation he was known as "the silent man." His important utterances and actions were accepted as revelation

from within a mysterious character.

His enemies asserted and some kindly critics allowed that his proverbial mod-esty and reliance were a useful clock for s self acknowledged deficiencies.

When, therefore, announcement was made that Grant would write and publish made that Grant would write and paints his personal memoirs it was received with marked satisfaction, by both his friends and enemies. It was expected that his forthcoming book would be a valuable contribution to the history of his own times, and of still greater value in that it would farnish a clearer insight into the inner life and character of "the salent man," who was the most consuler. dent man," who was the most conspic uous figure of his own or any other gencration, and an important factor in the most stapendous transactions known to

my period if the world's history.

Expectation has been met in the feature of historical value, and far more than realized in the knowledge incidentally supplied of the true character of the great

His fixed faith and principles, his habits of mind and the springs of character are all unconsciously but pining revealed through the direct, simple narrative of one comes to wonder that this must remarkable man was ever thought a mys-

chosen for the first sentence of his book, and the volume proves that it in large measure furnishes a key to all that Gen. Grant ever thought, said or did. In all things he reverently recognizes an over-raling, all-controlling Providence, and his life was shaped and governed with reference to that great fact

The logical result of such faith is to re-gard action, men and things as relatively important, but not intrinsically so; that nothing in itself is either great or insignif-icant, since a sparrow is as completely an object of Providential care as an empire-He regards his own acts and purposes, and the deeds of others, with evident and sincere fidelity to truth, as he understands

His known modesty concerning his own achievements was manifestly sincere, and it is equally evident that he did not magnify the deeds of other men. As the world uses that term, Gen. Grant in no sense regarded himself as a hero, nor was he in Men he regarded as agents or instruments in the hands of Providence, who were reasonably expected to fill up the measure of their opportunities and responsibilities, out ennuot go outside the limits of them. Such beher gives opportudity for the approval of human conduct, but no room

boastings. So strongly was he imbued with a faith in Providential guidance and control in men's affairs, that he not only did not seek, but feared to secure advancement as a soldier by political or other influences too well understood among military men of his time. With a continuing distrust in his own capacity for important affairs, he never sought great re-sponsibilies, yet never tried to evada them when thrust upon him by superior authority. Coming, as they uniformly did, without any agency of his own, he accepted them as within the plan of Providence, who only requires of men the host exercise of those powers with which they have been end wed, and he entered upon such responsibilities with a calm courage and a confident hope be-gotten of his faith.

At an early period of the war it was known to a member of his stall that a command of cavalry in the army of the Grant's tastes, and supposing a transfer to that service might be easily effected, nggested to the general that he make application for such transfer. Grant's rould cut off my right arm first!"

While in command of the western army a formidable combination of polati-cians, military and newspaper men, was and putting another in command of that rmy. The reckless methods employed by them are still fresh in the memory of by them are still result in the memory of middle aged men. The provocation to vindicate himself and put to shame his adversaries could hardly have been greater, but Grant made no reply to the Charges falsely brought against him. Re-ferring to that period and his silence, he declares his belief "that in positions of great responsibility every one should do his duty to the best of his ability where he is assigned by competent authority, without application or the use of influ

ence to change his position."

It does not appear from his narrative vancement in station, or depressed or chaggined by the withholding of of merited recognition through the jeal-ousy of a superior. Indeed there appears no evidence that he ever experienced any of these emotions at any period of his marvellous career. Some have supposed Grant callous to human suffering, and his enemies called him "a military butcher." far such judgment erred. He was keenly sympathetic even with the misery of the brute oreation. Gen. Grant regarded the war of the rebellion as the chastening of the Almighty for the sins of the nation, and as a directing agent under Providence in that conflict he attempted to interpose no obstacles to the inexerable d mands of the terrible struggle. contrary, when at last convinced that the exhaustion of the physical forces of one of the combatants was inevitable, he rath er hastened that exhaustion as a humane

policy for all parties-having, however, due regard for economy of the forces of For the loss of life and the destruction of property inteparable from such a war, he formore personal accountability than he did for the desolation that waits upon the tempest and the pestilence. A firmly fixed, ever active faith in Divine Providence in his own life and efforts, was the secret of that resiful strength, those unchanging methods, and that im-perturbable manner which no exigency, however startling, could disturb—even in the carnage or crisis of battle. Such, in part, is the view one is able to

gain of General Grant's character, by

carefully reading the plain unguarded record be has left us. When we try his public and private acts, and his general learing by the standard thus revealed, there will coase to be any mystery about his character, but instead a marvelous simplicity and consistency which reaches through even the details of his life. It has been the practices of biographers of comment Americans to trace the american of this replication. of their subject back to some individual, or tamily of merit, in a foreign land, and if possible link him with the priveleged classes of monarchies. Having thus discovered a germ of unperishable worth, of allow origin, they proceed to exhibit a not unexpected development of it, in this country—thereby

lopment of it, in this country-thereby Foreign blood and manners are affected

by certain conspicuous familles of our day-fixing as far as in them lies the impression that people purely American, are necessarily inferior to better class

Gen. Grant, who, living occupied more of the world's view—and dead will occupy more of the world's regard and history, than forty generations combined, of these of foreign fictions, has sought to its his place in the thoughts of his countrymen, us an American only. In doing this he has added another, and not an unimportant service, to the many previous ly rendered his country. The man who teaches his nation self respect, renders his country a patriotic service. Confidence in its own standards, judgments and abilities, is indispensible to civil dignity and moral power in a nation.

Gen. Grant opens the first chapter of his book by this statement: "My family s American, and has been for generations, in all its branches, direct and collateral."

These words will send a thrill of grateful pride through the hearts of millions of our people. They prove that the man whom the whole civilized world delights to bonor, the man whom we proudly re-gard as a typical American citizen—him-self desired to be known and thought of

as an American.

He could easily have referred to the honorable achievments and station of the Grants in other lands, but our Grant akes no mention of kindred who were not themselves Americans, and thereby intensifies, as he doubtiess intended to do -the idea of his wholly American charac-

Next in interest to the achievments ch give men distinction among their ows, comes an enquiry into the principles and ereed which govered them, and the circumstances and influences that enveloped their lines, whether consciously or not the thoughtful reader will in some measure conduct a paralell or a contrast between his own life and hopes and the career of the subject of his study. This exercise of the mind-bearing ones own personality along with the current of the narrative-measuring, comparing, approving, or condemning, is almost in-separable from the reading of choice bi-ography, and gives it an almost universal charm to intelligent readers. It is therefore, not strange that thous-

ands of our countrymen should have united in eager expectation for the appearance of the memoirs of that eminent and typical American, U. S. Grant. In this book they are to trace and nurture development and expansion of a character under conditions not essentially disimilar to those surrounding thousands of Americans, young or middle aged. Its perusal will open up to the mind afresh the possibilities that attend upon courageous, true manhood in our country. It will not fall to quicken the hopes, nerve the purposes and fix the resolves for nobler activities in the minds and hearts of multitudes of readers.

it is quite safe to predict that no book of the present century will be read with more enthusiasm than the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant."

They are written in the style of plain narrative, without the least attempt at ornamentation or rhetorical effect. There are comparatively few words of more than three syllables and a very large proportion contain but one syllable-in respect reminds one of Defoe and Bun-The book carries inherent evidence of the honesty and sincerity of its author, while its freedom from any approach toward temper or bitterness, inspires confidence in the personal judgments

recorded In writing, Gen. Grant has followed truth with the same fearlessness and fidely that he ever followed duty in action. This course leads him to by before us in all their naked repulsiveness, certain facts in our national history that will be new to some younger readers and one-half forgotten by older ones, and which it were not well for us if they were not truths. This is notably the case in his brief record of the motives and measures which led to our war upon Mexico. The war of the rebellion was not more unprovoked and criminal than was our assault upon that feeble country, and the act on our part takes on no higher moral quality than the deed of a highwayman. ry to glorify their own party's record by parading the spoils wrenched from Mexico, through an unholy war, the presenta-tion made by Gen. Grant will not be ac-

His dissection of the distinctive institutions of the south, of the character and purposes of the dominant class in that ection, and the motives which prompted application for such transfer. Grant's their assault upon the nation's life, is reply was consistent with his faith: "I made with the steady hand of an anatomist. The impression left on the mind is, that Grant thought somebody was wrong, during the war. Reconcilliation gustiers, north and south, may feel shocked at this portion of the book, but very many well-meaning people who read it will continue to believe on this subject with the great commander.

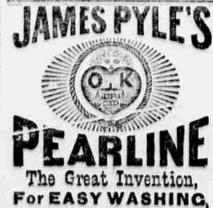
J. W. Camp.

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, Dec. 18. A Vienna astronomer offers to sell for 120) francs the right to name a star which he has discovered. It would not do to call it Red. Star, for that would conflict with the celebrated Cough Cure of that name which has been so successful in throat and lung troubles.

A speak thief in Hastings, who was caught with plunder in his possession, barked victorsly at the policeman, and was promptly shanked by that official and jugged.

* * * * Nervous Debillty, in either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, with ten cents in stamps for reply and book of particulars, World's Dispensary Medical sociation, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N

Robert Taylor, an old and well to do farmer near Table Rock, tell from a load of stalks one day last week and fractured a thigh bone. He will probably be a cripple for live.



IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS, and particularly adapted to Warm Climates. No family, rich or poor, should be without it. Sold by all Grocers, but beware of vile imi tations. PEARLENE is manufacture

JAMES PYLE. NEW YORK;

ENGLISH ELECTION SCENES.

The Amusing Time Lord Beresford

Had With a Cockney Mob. Lord Charles Beresford was to make Lord Charles Berestord was to mass his final address to the parliamentary electors of East Matylebone. Lord Charles is a conservative. Sir W Car-den opened the proceedings by taking a glass of water and a chair. He is much past so and has a nice face, lost in a junle of argentine hair and beard.
"Gentlemen," he began.
"What's the crony's name!" said an

Sir Walter Carden," answered a few The alderman continued: "I shall not

"Three cheers for crony!" suggested as a mark of gratitude, somebody, creating a salve of laughter.
"You all know Lord Charles Beresford," Sir Walter continued, "and have
admired his pluck, his resolution, ais

"And his mother," put in the same person, creating fresh laughter. "He is liked by nil folks," Sir Walter sald, "church folks, laboring folks, military folks."

"Funny folks." prompted the joker.

"I wish," begged the alderman from the assembly, "that you could keep the man still."

"Turn him out" thundered the sup-porters of the chair, but the rest only

Then Lord Charles Beresford stood up,

and, amid cheers and counter cheers, addressed the people.
"Gentlemen," he said, "the campaign is nearly over, and this will be my last speech."
"Thank God!" exclaimed a new inter-

'Shame! Order!" roared the Conservatives.
"My friend," interposed his Lordship, who is nimble-witted, "dares to say what I dare not. That's the only disagreement Here all joined in laughing.

"Gentlemen," pursued the speaker. "it is impossible to be blind to all the mistakes and faults of the last Govern-

"Three cheers for Joe!" shouted a Joe is the popular name of Mr. Chamberlain. Some answer was made to the appeal. The majority protested, Fists were shaken; a short man took of his

"Well, now," said Lord Charles, "let us speak of the trade, and st the same time of the navy; for both ...; inseparably united, as the former would perish if it could not rely upon the latter." "Rubbish, my boy!" shouted another. "Chuck him out!" vociferated the

"Send for its nurse!" suggested another. It wants its bottle, ch," put in an-

"Gentlemen," roared the Lord, "I could shout, I think, against two or three but not against a dozen." "Hundreds, you mean, my Lord," sar-castically cried a radical.

"I would have thought you would have let a fellow speak," pursued his Lordship, ever smiling and accommodating. "Are we not all Englishmen here?" "Yes, all but you, perhaps," retorted a new opponent. "You are a bloody trishman."

Irishman. "So was Wellington," yelled a partisan of the canvasser.
"Spurt on, Charley," another shouted.
"It'll be a walkover for ye."
"Three cheers for England's new Nel-

son!" cried a third.
"Three cheers for Gladstone," interposed the radical.
And for two or three minutes it looked as though the wretched music hall would becomes the pick at it. topple and bury us all under its wreck

You must look after the thorough efficiency of your navy," he said.
"Enough of that," screamed a known voice. "Tell us something else." "He couldn't if he tried," asserted an

Both the dissenters were in the gallery. "Pitch them over, can't ye?" said one of my lord's friends. "What about your friend, my Lord? politely queried a new individual-" beyond contempt-Ashmead Burdett Coutts?"

"Yes, the Yankee adventurer!" "Order!" clamored many, and there was an interval of silence. "Listen to me, Charley," came from a radical throat. "What's the name of the German flunky her majesty has been kiss-

ing since Brown's departure?'
A string of similar questions were hurled from all parts of the house. "Will you vote for another grant in favor of some royal beggars?"

"No further grant may possibly be asked," replied Lord Beresford. Not a few thought that his Lordship could have gaid more. They howled their dissent in a way that sounded like the Zoological garden in an uproar.
"What about the disendowment of the

church?" demanded the same sitter. Well, replied his Lordship, "the money was given to the church. "For the poor, Charley," retorted my ghbor, who looked daggers. "Shut up!" commanded the majority. A member of Lord Charles Beresford's

ommittee, a long man in spectacles, holding a gray topper with mourning band in his hand, arose on the platform and tried to smooth matters.
"Order for Ally Sloper!" demanded a Radical, and a hilarious peal rang

The committee man rubbed his spect: cles and tried to look majestic.

Ye want a chap to clean yer windows Ally?" a lad cried, and the peal chime

The pain and misery suffered by those who are affected with dyspepsia are inde-scribable. The distress of the body is equalled or surpassed by the confusion and tortures of the mind, thus making their victims suffer double affliction. The relief that is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs. Try Bood's Sarsparilla.

RELIEF FOR SETTLERS. A Bill to Reinburse Purchasers of Certain Lands in Kansas and

Nebraska. Mr. Van Wyck introduced the follow ing bill in the serate December 9, 1885, It was read twice and referred to the committee on public lands:

Yor the relief of sottlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in the states of Nebraska and Kansas.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That for the purpose of reimbursing persons, and the grantees, heirs and devisees of persons who, under the homestead, pre-emption, or other laws, settled upon or purchased lands within the grant made by an act entitled "An act for a grant of lands to the state of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansus railroad and telegraph," approved this 22 1865 and telegraph," approved July 23, 1866 and to whom patents have been issued therefor, but against which persons, or their grantees, heirs or devisees, decrees have been rendered by the United States circuit court on account of the priority of said grant made in the act above entitled, the sum of two hundred and lifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required for said purpose, is hereby

appropriated. Provided, however, that no part of said sum shall be paid to any one of said parties until he shall have filed with the secretary of the interior a copy of the said decree, duly certified, and also a certificate of the judge of said and also a certificate of the judge of said court rendering the same, to the effect that such decree was rendered in a bona fide controversy between a plaintiff showing title under the grant mode in said act and a defendant holding the patent or holding by deed under the patentee, and that the decision was in favor of the plaintiff on the ground of the priority of the grant made by said act to the filling, settlement or purchase by the defendant or his granton; and said claimant shall also like with the said decree and certificate a bill of the costs in such case, duly certified by the clerk and judge of said certified by the clerk and judge of said court. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to adjust the amount due to each defendant on the bais of \$3.50 per acre for the tract his title to which shall have failed as aforesaid, and the costs appearing by the bill there of. He shall then make a requisition upon the treasury for the sum-found to be due visees or assigns, and shall pay the same to him, taking such release, acquittance or discharge as shall forever bar any fur-ther claim against the United States on account of the failure of the title as afore-

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Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles, Also for
many other diseases, Complete restoration to
health, vizor and manhood. No risk is incurred. Hustrated pamphiet with full information, terms, etc., mailed tree by addressing
Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Standard Oil Monopoly. Chicago News Interview: The recent decision of the Onio supreme court against the Standard Oil company has given an unwarracted amount of satisfaction to anti-monopolists of the class who do not reason much below the surface in estimating effects. Of course the declaration that discrimination in freight rates in favor of large shippers was illegal and intoterable is a blow at the Standard and all other corporations of not extend beyond its boundaries, and so the result may not be nearly so far reaching as it is hoped. But, taking the broadest view of the subject, while the principle is of the utmost importance and there is a likelihood that it will be given legal force in all the states by either local or federal legislation, the great monopoly against which it has been directly amod has despite it, the pow to crush its smaller revals whenever may suit it to resort to the most radimeasures within its power. How 7 Why through its almost absolute control of the crude oil production. While the oil fields that supply the market are limited to the territory of Pennsylvania the Standard Oil company will be able to preserve its strangling grip on the oil trade. Within its corporation is that other monopoly, the United Pipe lines, through which all but a fraction of the oil that is produced is brought to the market. There is no use of talking about any competing pipe lines in Pennsylvania. None can live there. Just now it looks as if its enemies were ing things warm for the Standard, but what will they do if the monopoly should force down the price of refined oil t such a figure that small refiners coulnot operate except at a sharp lo-s? It can do that at any time, and still by means of its control of other branches of the business make vast amounts of mone on its general operations. That is what will probably be done when the Standard becomes tired of letting the little fellows

topple and bury its all under its wreckage. Lord Charles, as impassive as if he
were still repairing his boiler, with his
engineer under the fire of the Soudanese,
proceeded:

The Ord branch of the Union Pacific railroad, now being surveyed, is following up
the Calamus creek and will enter Brown
county at its southern boundary.

What powder will I use this warm weather? Why, Pozzoni's Complexion Powder lasts longer than any other, and

The city of David claims the bonor of hav ing the first lady notary appointed in the state, and also "the first red-headed Butler-eyed legislator in Nebraska."

AngosturaBitters is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs all over the world. Have it in your house. Ask you grocer or druggist for the genuine article manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons

The city council of Grand Island ha passed an ordinance prohibiting gambling if

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IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES. PRICE 25 CENTS, 50 CENTS, AND \$1 PER BOTTLE

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THOSE DESIBING A BENEDY FOR CONSUMPTION

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Should secure the 'arre \$1 houses. Directions accompanying each bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

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Man and Beast.

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cond the combined stocks of all other Omaha jewelers, Our stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, Etc., stands without a rival in this city in point of elegance and variety, and all at

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ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. Be sure to consult your interest by aspecting out stock before purchasing.

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UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB.

REFERENCES:-Merchants and Farmers' Bank, David City, Neb.; Kearney National Bank, Koar ney, Neb.; Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Neb.; McDonald's Bank, North Plaite, Neb. Omana Will pay customers' draft with bull of lading attached, for two thirds value of stock.

DR. HAIR'S Asthma Cure.

This invaluable specific readily and permanently cures all kinds of Asthess. The most obstinate and long standing cases yield proupily to its wonderful curing properties. It is nown throughout the world for its unrivaled officiery,
J. L. CALDWELL, city of Lincoln, Neb., writes, Jan. 25, 1884: Since using Dr. Hair a Asthemi Cure, for more than one year, my wife has been disease has appeared.
WILDIAM BENNETT, Bichland, lows, writes,
Nov. 3d, 1883: I have been afficied with Hay
bever and Asthma since 1859. I followed your nong the many who can speak so favorably of A valuable of page treatise containing similar

toy or uggist not having it in stock will pro-WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER

OIL AND LIME.

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General Banarn & Business Transacted. REE MEDICAL CO., EUFFALOAN Railway Time Table

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard time at the little as Trains of the U. St. P., M. & O. Errive and depart from the respect corner of lith and Webster Strains trains on the B. & M., C., B. & O. Errik, St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M., C., B. & O. Errik, St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

Proble trains and cave trong the color Pacific 17:35 - 2:36 - 2:37 - 2:30 - 10:30 - 11:00, an.; 1:00 - 1:30 - 11:00 - 11:00, an.; 1:00 - 1:30 - 11:00 - 11:00, an.; 1:00 - 1:30 - 11:00 - 11:00, an.; 1:00 - 3:40 - 11:00, an.; 1:00 - 3:40 - 11:00, an.; 1:37 - 2:37 - 4:27 - 11:37 - 11:37 - 2:37 - 11:52 p. in.

CON ETENG LINES.

Arrival and one acture of trains from the

DEPART. CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN. r so, from every state in the U.S., Canada and a scent Britain, will be mained upon application

4:10a 2:10a 6:3a SOUTHWARD.

6;35a A.M. P.M. C., B & Q.

STOCK YARDS TRAINS
Will leave 1. P. depot, Octaba, at 6:49-8:3510:45-10:55a m.; 2:40-1:50-25 p. m.
Leave Stock va ds for Omahe at 7:55-40:25 a.
m.; 1:40-1:2-4:4-5:67-6:30 p. m.
Nove-A train-daily; R. daily except Sunday;
C. daily except Saturday; D. daily except Monday. MANN ALL



The Famous Albert Lea Route

R. R. CABLE.

Prest & Gondayer, E. ST. JOHN, CHICAGO.